AMERICAN ARTISTS IN LONDON.

What They Have Done for Philadelphia.

English and American Fine Art Committees-Boughton, Hennessey, Whistler. Fisher, Helminch.

LONDON, March 20, 1876. There are very few American artists living in Lon-ion-not more than half a dozen all told-but these w are, in their various styles, admirable, and among em are names of high distinction. It will be a loss American art if the works of these artists are not properly represented at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, and there is reason to apprehend that but few of their pictures will be seen there. If this histus occur in the Art Department it will be the fault of our Fine Art Committee. I should be loath to accuse this committee of intentional neglect, but they have certainly failed to acquaint themselves with the responsibilities they assumed in accepting so im-portant an appointment. What these responsibilities are will best be seen by noting what has been done by similar associations in this country or in France. To the best known of our artists

THE ENGLISH PINE ART COMMITTEE

has extended the courtesy of an invitation to send
their paintings to the Exhibition under the patronage
of the British government. The official corresponddoes, the respect which is felt in England for the voca tion of art and the high position which artists in this country hold, showing what is thought here of the In-ternational Exhibition and what anxiety is felt to insure a fair representation of British art on that important occasion, it is of deep interest and I propose to send it in full for the benefit and instruction (of which it seems that we are greatly in need) of our own peodesired the following letter is sent, in the handwrit ing of the distinguished secretary, and also a printed sircular stating the terms on which this favor is requested. Still further, the substance of the informa contained in these documents is advertised in a cuous position for months, so that artists and the public may be made acquainted in the fullest manper with the wishes and plans of the committee. Here is the document, sent in the name of H.s Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, President of the Coun-

Duke of Richmend and Gordon, President of the Countil:

OFFICIAL INVITATION TO THE EXPOSITION.

SIR—At the various meetings of the Fine Art Committee, appointed by the Lord President of the Council, the subject of a thorough representation of British art at the Philadelphia Exhibition has engaged its sortions attention, and a selection has been submitted to His Grace of the artists whose works should, in the opinion of the committee, be represented at the Exhibition. As your name appears in this special list, I am directed by His Grace to inquire if it would be agreeable to you to name one of your works which you consider would most worthilly represent you on this important occasion, specifying also the name and address of the possessor, to whom it is suggested you might, with advantage, make known your wish to see this particular work exhibited. His Grace requests me to add that Her Majesty has graciously consented to allow certain paintings to be sent from the royal collection to the Fine Art Gallery of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and the Council of the Royal Academy have expressed their intention of contributing a selection from the rip diploma pictures. In case the owner of the work named by you should object to lend the same, would you kindly name two others in order of preferbace. I have the honor, &c.

THE "FINE ARTS" CIRCULAR THE "FINE ARTS" CIRCULAR.

The printed circular, under the heading "Fine Arts," in the British section, at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, is as follows:—

The loan of paintings by artists of 'he British school is solicited for exhibition on the following terms:—

1. They will be required from the 20th of March, 1876, to the end of December following.

2. They will be placed in the special charge of the joint Executive Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's government, who will make most convenient sarrangements for their sale collection, package, transit and return to the owner.

arrangements for their safe collection, package, transit and return to the owner.

3. And in all cases where the loan of pictures is solicited by the authority of the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Executive Commissioners charged with finances will be empowered to defray all expenses in carrying out the above arrangements; and further, when required, he will insure them for such reasonable sums as may be determined upon.

4. The pictures will be received by order of the Lord President, at South Kensington Museum, between the 1st and 10th of March next, or will be collected within that period at the residence of the owner.

This is how they manage matters of this kind on this gide of the water. Now let us see what

OUR PINE ART COMMITTEE

has been doing for our artists, and what steps have been taken to secure the proper representation of their pictures. Some few weeks ago the following paragraph appeared in an obscure corner of the Times:—

The United States frigate Franklin, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Worden, arrived at Southampton gosterday from Lisbon. She will receive at this port the art works of citizens of the United States in this country for the Philadelphia Eviliation.

Very definite and satisfactory, truly. And yet this is the only communication, official or otherwise, that American artists have received from committee or government; the only notification they have had that their existence is recognized or the exhibition of their works desired. One cannot wonder that they should feel themselves neglected and not precisely in the mood for making strenuous exertions to obtain the pictures which they would prefer to send as specimens of their skill; this being, in point of fact, a more difthese precious works are for the most part disinclined to part with them, so long a journey and absence being

lavish in the courtesy of which our own committee bas been so sparing, have extended to our artists, as I have said, an invitation to avail themselves of all the advantages of the patronage of the British government. Advantages of the patronage of the British government. This invitation Mr. Boughton has accepted, and a bequirely light by this artist, "The Canterbury Pitgrins," companioned with a number of splendid works by English artists, has been already embarked for America. Mr. Whistler and Mr. Hennessey, preferring to exhibit under the patronage of their own government, declined the invitation of the British Art Committee, but hav waited in vain (if I except the recent paragraph sent from the steamer Franklin) for instruction or invitation from our own country. Moreover, these gentlemen the pictures they were desirous of sending, and as matters now stand they seem inclined to let the matter trop without further effort. Indeed, at this present writing, Mr. Boughton is the only American artist who has sent or is proposing to send to the Exhibition, and anless something is done to awaken the Art Committee to the sense of their responsibilities, or to rekindle the languishing enthusiasm of our artists, he will undoubtedly maintain his solitary pre-eminence.

NEGLECT OF AMERICAN ARTISTS. This is by no means a trifling matter, but one of far more importance than will at first glance appear. It is not unlikely that the same neglect of the interests of our artists which has been shown in London is at work among the hosts of American painters and sculp-tors who have made their home in Paris or in the principal cities of Italy. But if this is so, the inevitable result will be that the representation of American talent in the Art Department will be lamentably unfair and inadequate. And yet this department is no less of more importance. The production of a distinctive and lofty literature and art is a nation's crowning glory. While too undeveloped to obtain this suprem expression, no matter how great its wealth and resources, it remains merely a body without a soul Thirty and forty years ago the poverty of Amer itterature and art, our low national standards and insignificant schievements, placed our country always at the greatest disadvantage among plder nations. And this, although these deficiencies sould not with justice be attributed to the country as a national disgrape, since it was evident that the people were necessarily too much absorbed in essential matetion to loftier vocations. But in the last ten and twenty years our artists have made immense strides.

and sculptors have gained world wide celebrity, and and sculptors have gained world wide celebrity, and have gone far toward establishing schools that vie with the best of these of England and France. It is claimed by some, and is in all probability true, that they have sollectively, if I may say so, made more progress and occupy a higher position than has been acknowledged at home or abroad. It will, therefore, be an irreparable misfortune and a national diagrace if on this grand

occasion of a world wide competition am at a great international exhibition, organized by American industry, celebrated on American oil, and in henor of a national festival. American art aloue fails to obtain an adequate repre-Other nations are making strenuous efforts to enable their artists to win a signal triumph. Shall we alone do nothing to give American artists similar advantages, and enable them to compete on fair terms with their rivais? It is useless to argue that they should dispense with the courtesies and formalities which are their due, and which are freely awarded to their peers in all other countries. To assume the expense and responsibility of the removing of works of art for a public exhibition is distinctly the duty of the government or of a responsible committee. The picture of the artist represents to him not only his capital, it represents his mind, his genius, life. Shall he send it wildly plunging over the Atlantic, without any proper of its being safely tended and returned? guarantee of its being safely tended and returned: 10 do so he should require to have more than the blind faith of the old theologians, and a magnanimity of patriotism worthy of the palmy days of Greece.

STREE CANTERSORY PILORING sent by Mr. Boughton, was exhibited in 1873, when it received the highest commendation from the art critics of this country. The town of Canterbury stands upon hill, glowing in a soft English sunset. To the right, in the foreground, is a picturesque well; near by stand the groups of pilgrims about starting on their journey. A peasant girl bends gracefully over the well drawing water, and fills the pitcher of one of the monks. The figures are well grouped and spirited, and the land-acape has the soft tenderness and freshness of nature which this artist is so successful in reproducing, one of the characteristic qualities of so many of his always now in his studio several very interesting paintings, on which he is at work, intending them for

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION in the Academy. The principal of these is a beautiful landscape, a glimpse of Surrey scenery, studied from nature, and somewhat similar in character to the "Canterbury Pilgrims." A stately growth of English trees finely outlined upon the softly clouded sky fill in the background; in the foreground is a babbling brook and a group of peasants, the young men helping the girls over the brook. The figures wear the costume of hundred years ago, which gives the scene a sort of sylvan character, just touching the rude English peasant with a suggestion of the shepherd and shep-herdess of Arcada or recalling the romantic exploits and scenery of the Forest of Arden. The portrait of a boy dressed in an old Dutch costume, his round, chubby figure thrown out boildly from a rich crimson effective painting. I will mention also an interesting picture of old New York. The Governor has issued a proclamation that the good people, on New Year's Day, welcome of the new year, and the worthy citi zens, meeting outside his gate, in all sorts of grotesqu poses and with every variety of expression, are going through the ceremony with exemplary enthusiasm. MR. ROUGHTON'S REPUTATION ABROAD.

Few American artists abroad have achieved a more very highly esteemed by English artists; so much so, that there is talk of making him a member of the Royal Academy, a compliment which I believe has never before been paid to an American artist. Mr. Boughton has just purchased a beautiful lot of land in a commanding position and is shortly proposing to build. He will no doubt add one more to the beautiful houses and magnificent gludios-veritable works of art—with which the brilliant artists of this magnificent era have adorned and beautified London.

is also at work upon a painting intended for exhibition in the Academy, a scene in Normandy, similar in character to the "Votive Offering," which made such a sensation last year, but even more beautiful. The painter shows us now a May Day festival. The central feature of the background is an old church of that fine architectural culture so often seen in the north of France. On each side of the winding path leading to the church the trees and shrubs are sprayed over and fairly glittering with delicious apple blossoms, May blossoms and pink and white hawthorns; one can almost smell their sweetness in the breezy atmosphere. In the foreground, at the extreme left, a procession of happy villagers are seen passing through a picturesque vin embowered gateway, led by a sailor lad, with his sister hanging upon one arm and his betrothed upon the other—the village beauty, dressed in her daintiest costume, and tripping along with all the pride of a conscious queen. This picture will be the pride of a conscious queen. This picture will be regarded as one of Mr. Honnessey's happiest efforts, if not his best work. The figures and costumes are studies from life and are executed with the most delicate skill and conscientious fidelity. It is admirably composed and receive with the wild sweetness and rich beauty of mature and spring. Last year an engraying of the "Votive Offering" was published in the Graphic. This year the French Journal d'Art has already secured from the artist the priv-

MR. WHISTLER. The most original and imaginative of our artists is, beyond a question, Mr. Whistler. A true poet, his lovely and strange creations, the studies and arrangements, the nocturnes and symphonics, as, with a true sense of the eternal fitness of things, he names his paintings, have called out an enthusiasm of admi-ration and vehement opposition which is the usual tribute paid to true genius. But even those who obare compelled to admit this artist's splended qualities— the marvellous beauty of his coloring and the masterly perfection of his drawing. The large picture,

on which he is now at work, is happily selected to dis-play these brilliant qualities. In the soft, glowing atsphere of a hothouse three girls in flowing white draperies are superbly posed—varied types of youth and beauty and grace. A charming figure in the centre, with scarf thrown to the floor, crouching down on tiptoe, lifts with dainty hand a scarlet flower. Her companion, eagerly observant, bends over her in a pose of incomparable naive grace. On the other side the third figure stands in serence majesty, calmly con-templative. The beauty of this picture in color, design and composition is simply transcendent. The artist has many other lovely works growing up under his hand out of a misty incompleteness to perfection-a superb Venus waking on the seashore, flowers apringing into bloom beneath har feet; the portrait of a wely boy with large, earnest eyes and waving hair; the full sized portrait of a charming young girl, with hat resting coquettishly on one side of her head; a dim octurne, Cremorne Gardens, seen by starlight and th itial gleam of fireworks; spirited etchings and glimpses of picturesque scenes on the busy Thames. He retains among his completed and famous works the portrait of his mother and the much talked of Chinese Princess," also a masterpiece.

ME MARK PISHER AND MR. HOWARD HELMINCH. admirable landscape painters, are at work upon new pictures intended for the English Exhibition, but neither of them have remembered the Gentennial. Indeed, the true country of the artist is his art. Unless responsible persons will take the pains to send to this world of the ideal for the treasures it contains we must be content to do without them. For forgotten

CENTENNIAL ART NOTES. The Centennial Committee of Selection locked the doors of the picture gallery at No. 625 Broadway last Thursday, and on Friday evening finished their duties in New York, starting for Philadelphia immediately. They have not yet decided the question whether it is best to give a public exhibition of the pictures before leaving New York, but a varnishing day will probably be given to the artists, as the works will not be sent to Philadelphia before the 15th of April, as the Art buildings are not yet completed. In the new building are thirty rooms, forty feet square, which will afford ample space for all works accepted. In the American department they will be divided into three classes—those of living American artists, those of decessed Americans, and of works by foreign artists owned by Americans. The Committee of Selection will not be disbanded until the pictures leave the city, as they are expecting many from private galleries, which will not be sent until they are ready to depart for Phil-

John Taylor Johnston, R. L. Stuart, Governor Mor. gan, John Sherwood, Mr. Osgood and others, deserve credit for the public spirit which they have displayed

in giving up works from their galleries.

Among the pictures which will be sent from this city are Huntington's "Titlan and Charles V.," "Philoso-

Hicks' portrait of "General Delaifeld and General Meade," W. Whittrodge's "Home by the Sea," "In Meade," W. Whitrodge's "Home by the Sea," "In dians Fording a River," several landscapes and an interior. McEntee sends several sutumn scenes. These comprise the works of the painters from New York who are members of the committee. The sculptors will send their works boxed directly to Philadelphia, where they will be judged. Eastman Johnson will send his "Old Kentucky Home," "What the Shell Sayr," "The Prisoner," "Mitton and His Daughters" and one or two others. Santord R Gifford "Constantinople," "Venue at Sunset," "Group of Venetian Pishing Boats," "Church of San Georgio," a landscape, "View of the Walkill Valley," a lake scone and others. "Warges of War" and "Apple of Discord" represent Henry Peters Gray. Edward Moran's "Victorious Sappho," "New York Bay by Moonlight," "Approaching Storm Off the Battery," "Lighthouse at Sunset" and a landscape with a strip of water in the distance. J. Beaufair Irving'a "Doul" and "Cardinal Woolsey and His Friends," "Love's Molancholy," by Constant Mayer; Guy's "Supplication," Cropsoy's "Old Mill" and "Old Beauchurch," J. G. Browa's "Curling at Central Park," Jerome Thompson's "Old Oaken Bucket, "Walter Satterice's "Marguerite," A. Wordsworth Thompson's "Desolation," M. J. Heade's "Seal Rocks Off California," Vincent Colyer's "Indian Village" and a "Colorado Scene," William E. Marshall's "Portrait of Lincoln;" "General Anderson" and "Apbrodite," by H. A. Loop; "Young Mother," "Students" and "Girl Playing with Shells," by George H. Story; "High Bridge," "Returning to the Fold," "Country Road" and others are contributed by Charles H. Miller; G. W. Maynard's "Spirit of '76" and "Vespers," Winslow Homer's "Snap the Whip and "A Quarral," A. F. Tait and Jamos Hart's 'Camping Out," one of James Hart's early cattle pictures, "Shakespeare," "A. New England Woman Weaving," "Schoolboy" and his best picture, "Brigain Franklin as a boy at work in the printing office," by E. Wood Perry; "Returning from Pasiure" and "The Antiquarian," Sabbath of the Pilgrims' and "Pilorontine Interior, by H dians Fording a River," several landscapes and at in-terior. McEntee sends several autumn scenes. These

MECHANICS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

HOW THE PARIS DELEGATION IS TO BE RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS-OR-JECT OF THEIR VISIT AND THE RESULTS WHICH ARE EXPECTED FROM IT.

The rumored presence of a number of French mechanics at the Contennial Exhibition has created considerable excitoment among some of our workingmen, but still more so among the Parisian mechanics themselves, who are siready getting to be timerous of the step to which they have pledged themselves. Those who are familiar with expositions know what a promi-nence is shared by operatives in the different depart ments of mechanism in which they are located, and how eagerly visitors watch the movements of those men whose skill and handlwork fashion out of rough material delicate and elegant articles of usefulness and ornament. The attention which these French workingmen would receive, it has been conjectured, might reasonably be expected to lead to still further investi-gation as to how they lived at home and the wages they received, and it was, therefore, feared by some that employers in this country, ignoring the radical differences between the two republics, might arrive at conclusions which would eventually lead to unpleasant consequences to our own mechanics. Opinions like these were expressed by a few persons interested French societies in this city became alarmed lest the presence here of so many

PICKED WORKINGHEN
from Paris might cause a comparison to be drawn bethus operate unfavorably upon the interests of American workingmen. It was for this reason one of the French societies communicated with the Central Committee of Workingmen at Paris in relation to this assumed difficulty, and the despatch by cable recently published was the prompt response from the French workingmen as to their position. Though the subject of the French arrivals has not been much discussed by our workingmen, nor been in any way a matter of anxiety to them, still there is no doubt that unpleasant incidents might easily arise if at the beginning a good which the French workingmen hold is not quite fully inderstood, nor is the motive which has prompted their coming been appreciated, so far as can be ascer

tarned. THE INTENTION OF THE PRESCHAEN is not to take any steps that could in any way inter fore with the interests of labor in America, but to gain from their visit here something which they hope to men in the old country. The question of their coming men in the old country. The question of their coming at all has been long under consideration in Paris and has been fully discussed, and public sympathy enlisted in the undertaking. Every trade organization has had ample time to consider the matter, and the central orcanization exercised all due deliberation before sanc-ioning or promoting the project. The men who will come here will be the delegates from the several trade organizations, under the direction of the central body, and, of course, may be considered as the picked men of their respective organizations, as it is certain that Paris will not send to the Exhibition any other than those who are the most skilled and accomplished in their respective branches of the trade to which they belong. Already the public has been appealed to for

PUNDS, and \$6,000 have been subscribed to help defray th expenses of the 100 artisans who are to form the delegation, and M. Duportal, a radical member of the Versailles Assembly, has moved for a national appro-priation of \$20,000 for the same purpose. It will, therefore, be seen that no little importance is attached in Paris to the manner in which the French artisans shall be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition. Funds for the delegation are being collected also in some Funds for the delegation are being collected also in some other of the larger. French cities. The Frenchmen in this city who are in correspondence with their brother workingmen in Paris affire that the greatest importance is attached by the latter to their visit to this Republic, and at the present time hopes are entertained that the most beauchial resuits shall loke to the mechanics in France from the representations which will be made in the report of the delegation on their return. It is stated that the leading object of the delegation is to effect this purpose and to show from the condition of workingmen in the united States how great the need is in France for a long stride in improving the status of mechanics both in reinqueration for later labor and in their social advantages, the greatest care has been manifested by the contral body in Paris in getting at the facts as to the condition of American artisans, and a schedule of questions has been supplied by the committee to each member of the delegation, with a view to securing the opinions of the delegation upon a number of points concerning which is is considered that information would prove to be useful.

WHAT THE PERNONEN WANT TO KNOW.

These questions may be briefly summed up from the printed oricular, and they will serve to show the object sought to be gained by the Paris Contral Committee. They are divided into three classes:—

Pirst—As to the price of the difference between the price in France and elawhere; the influence of the taxes and tariffs upon the price of raw material; the material that might be advantageously imported into France; the selling price of industrial products; the cost of making articles, and the difference between the price in France and elawhere; the influence of the material that might be advantageously imported into done away with, that the quality of French products to the United States; the estimation Americans placed on French workmanship; the introduction of commercial agencies by which "intermediaries" inight be done aw other of the larger French cities. The Frenchmen is

tion of working girls; societies; labor and co-opera-tion; education; apprentices; regulation of differences between employes and employers, and councils for that

Fourth—Result of conversations and observations of work.

Each delegate is supposed to reply to the questions, his answers to have reference to his own particular trade, and from these united opinions general conclusions are to be drawn and something practical by way of amelioration secured.

As much depends upon

THE RECEPTION THE FRENCH MECHANICS
will receive from their brother craftsmen in this country in the carrying out of their programme it is important to sacertain beforehand what are the views of members of the trade unions here. The writer conversed with several mechanics of standing, to ascertain if any objection was made to the project in preparation at Paris. It seemed, from the conversations, that the subject had not been much discussed among our workingmen; but those who were seen were without the slightest bias against their French brothers, and were rather more inclined to welcome them heartily. At the same time no concerted action has been taken, either by the trade unions or by any prominent members of the societies in regard to the matter.

The reporter called unea West Hand Dallon Programent.

by any prominent members of the societies in regard to the matter.

ER. HUGH DALFON'S OPINION.

The reporter called upon Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of Typographical Union No. 6, for an expression of his opinion. He said that the union to which he belonged had not either formally or informally discussed the subject. For his own individual part he would be glad to see the French printers at the Exposition during the week he proposed to spend this summer in Philadelphia. No doubt the Frenchmen might be able to show us something that we did not know, and very likely they would learn something which they had never heard of, at all events, were not familiar with. In the printing business a man might go on learning something as long as he lived, and a good mechanic was always willing to learn as much as he could. Therefore he would very gladly see the French artsians at the Philadelphia Exposition. As to a public reception of the Frenchmen, he was not quite so clear. Workingmen here had the idea that their French brothers were rather addicted to Communism and Communistic ideas, and in the Printers' Union there were not more than twenty-five members who shared in sentiments in harmony with Communism. He feared that possibly a reception to the Freuch visitors might be easily misconstrued into a sympathy with the well known sentiments of Paris mechanics, and this might do harm. Anyhow, at the present time, there was nothing definitely resolved upon in regard to the matter, and it was doubtful, he believed, if the delegation would not land at Fhinsdelphia. He felt certue, however, there could be no ill-will or grudge against the delegates from Paris, and they would be accorded a friendly time.

Mr. Michael Murphy, Chairman of the Executive Com-

and it was doubtini, he believed, if the delegation mould not land at Fhiladelphia. He felt certain, however, there could be no ill-will or grudge against the delegates from Paris, and they would be accorded a friendly time.

MR. Michael Murphy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Crispins, was caided upon and his opinion ascertained. No action, he said, had been taken by the Crispins on the proposed visit. He did not think that there could be the slightest ill feeling entertained by workingmen about the matter. An exhibition of the skill of mechanics was always creditable, and the result of it could only be of advantage to deritsmen of every branch of industry. He did not believe that the visit of the Fronch mechanics could militate against the prices now paid to our workingmen, no matter how compared; for, firstly, our "bosses" know till well just now the price of labor is Europe, and, secondly, wages in this country could not go down lower than at present if the men were to be treated with any degree of fairness. He believed the Frenchmen anticipated in onconvenience from us, and that what they had its view was to try to advance themselves by a comparison with workingmen whom they believe to be better off. For his part, he would like to see his Brother mechanics here afford the atrangers every help they could. As to a formal reception, Mr. Murphy remarked that, as he understood it, the French, party was to land at Philadelphia; but even if the delegates were to land here, the present condition of our trade societies was not such as to allow the New York mechanics to do anything but offer an informal triendly reception. However, he was in hopes that before the Centennual Exposition closed New York would again have all her trade organizations in good working order, and that the Workingmen's Union, which had disappeared from the labor movement allogether, should be again the central body of all the trade interests of the city. Efforts were now being made to put new life into the old trade societies, whic

Mr. Leon Menuerr's views.

Mr. Leon Menuecr, editor of the Courrier des EtatsUnic, was visited by the reporter, and it was ascertained from him that the French societies in this city
were already apprised, through the columns of his
journal, of everything that had been done in France in
regard to the visit of the Paris workingmen. The journal, of everything that had been done in France in regard to the visit of the Paris workingmen. The movement had created quite a stir, he said, in many parts of France, and some eminent writers, among them Victor Hugo especially, were aiding the Central Committee in Paris to raise the funds necessary for the expenses of the delegation. It was not proposed by the Paris workingmen to do anything that was not usual at other great exhibitions, their actions being entirely under the control of the Commission for International Expositions, and their entire expenses were sure to be paid by their own countrymen. He was not aware that the French societies in this city were making any preparations for a formal reception as yet; in lact, be thought the delegation would land at Philadelphia, though this was not yet certain. Should they land at New York their countrymen here would be ready, no doubt, to extend to them the hand of welcome with some formality.

mality.

WHAT MR. LABADIE SAYS.

Mr. Alphonse Labadie, a printer in the Courrier des Elats-Unis office, was called upon. He was not aware of any action being taken by the French compositors in this city in the way of preparing to receive the French delegation. He thought toal every mechanic in New York would be glad to welcome the workingmen from Paris, and that there was not the sightest feeling of discoutent among any class on account of the Frenchmen's coming, nor could be see any reason why there should be.

CENTRAL PARK AND BALL PLAYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Knowing that you take a great interest in all manly sports I take the liberty of asking you the question, Why do our Commissioners of Parks refuse to allow the playing of such in the Central Park?

No base ball or cricket club can be allowed to play for the privilege and has been refused; while, by makfor the privilege and has been refused; while, by making the same to the Commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, have had a portion of the ground laid apart for them and every attention paid toward keeping it in order. As the Contral Park is paid for by the people of New York I cannot understand why it should not be used for such purposes, as I am sure it would gratify a large number of our citizens to witness matches of that kind and give many of our young men an opportunity of indulging in a healthy recreation. It is certainly mortifying to think that a New York club should have to throw themselves on the charity of Brooklyn to play their matches, which might prove an additional attraction to our beautiful Park. Hoping you will give this matter the attention it deserves, I remain, yours respectfully.

New York, April 8, 1876. this matter the attention is respectfully, New York, April 8, 1876.

FENIANISM AND AMNESTY.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WISHES TO HAVE A LOOK AT THE BOIL OF THE GREEN ISLE.

O'Donovan Rossa writes to the Dublin Irishn from New York, thus:-"I see that Mr. Brooks has from New York, thus:—"I see that Mr. Brooks has asked Mr. Disracli if the Queen of England will amnesty the political prisoners when she is made Empress, and the Minister has replied he will tell him when she gets the title. Her Majessy is, it is said, a good little woman, and, if left to herself, would do things she cannot do when left in the hands of others. If I would not prajudice the men in prison I would have a wish, when Her Majesty amnesties them, that the amnesty may be general, so that I may have the privilege of taking a look at the old land and old faces without the Smollens and the Dawsons having the privilege of laying their ugly hands on me."

AN ENFORCED VACATION.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1876.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I would call your attention to the proposed closing of public school corner of Forty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, thereby compelling the children at-tending to an enforced vacation of five months. This, and the other countries represented at the Exposition; the price of lodgings and workshops; as to the amount of work done is the inferent trades, whether by day or by piece; hours of working and the best seasons; hours per day; sanitary condition of the workshops and the ence of the suck and the aged.

Third—Comparison of work done is America and France; influence of labor morally and physically; intellectual development; schools, number of women employed, their wages and the hoars of labor; protectively.

LITERATURE.

Important Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System.

VAST PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. Gladstone's Latest Work-The Royal Copyright Commission.

A TREATISM ON THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By William A. Hammond, M. D. D. Appleton & Co. 1876.

No part of the literature of the profession exhibits so strikingly the vast progress that medical science ha made within a comparatively recent period as treatises that relate to the study of diseases of the nervous system. In the volume before us science treads with an assured step and definite knowledge in fields where less than a generation since all was chaos and uncer-tainty at best, and deals familiarly with facts before which she once stood in awe, as mysteries that might not even be contemplated with speculative eyes. For ages medicine was practised without a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, and the arteries derived their name from the opinion that they were conduits for air, though how the ancient doctors ever cut any-body without discovering their error in that respect is one of those things that no modern fellow can understand. But if the world was ignorant of the circulation of the blood until the time when Servetus was judicially murdered at Geneva, because it was against the law of that Canton for anybody to know more than Calvin, how arid a waste was its knowledge of the brain and spine. In this volume Dr. Hammond treats forty titles; and though all of these are not dislinetly recognized diseases, and though they differ widely one from another as to the extent of our knowl. edge of them, yet every one constitutes a well defined group of symptoms or morbid conditions, and the knowledge of the profession as to all is so far positive that none of them any longer affords ground for super-stitious considerations as to special inflictions of divine wrath. But there are not five of these diseases that vere distinctly recognized in the "good old times" as visitations that called for the doctor, while for all the rest, in so far as they were looked upon at all as departures from nature, they were contemplated as occa-sions for the priest and his apparatus for the exorcism of evil spirits.

seen that it is one of the least doubtful consequences of the increase of knowledge and the progress of science, that it leads men to dispense with the services of the theologians in favor of persons having exact and praceighths of this range of diseases of the nervous system was once exclusively the sphere of the priest. No other earthly power it was thought could assist humanity there. Now it is the doctor who is always called in these occasions, and supernatural explanations of nerrous phenomena are only thought of in those circles of semi-imbecile drivellers known as Spiritualists. Is it any consideration of this fact that animates the hostility of churchmen generally to the progress of science? All the progress in the study of diseases of the brain

starts from the corception that that organ had like every other organ of the human system, some function in the animal economy; but as that which is now recognized as the great distinctive function of the brain was then believed to be the manifestation of a vague entity called mind, the irregular perormance of the function did not lead to inquiry as to the condition of the brain, because no connection between the two was recognized, even if guessed at by the few. Association between respiration and the lungs, circulation and the heart, digestion and the tomach-all these were recognized, and certain constantly recurring derangements of these great functions were found to be related with changed conditions of the respective organs equally constant; and thus with regard to the diseases of the general system the knowledge of men was improving for thousands French Revolution before men could be so far freed from the ancient conceptions that a doctor could that it "digested thought," But when this was once said, the whole range of later discovery at once became possible; and, indeed, later labors of physiologists were simply accumulations of the evidence which proves that the brain is the essential organ of thought, of all the evidence which proves intellectual operations, of every manifestation of concious vitality, as indubitably as the eye is the organ of vision. To the professional man or practitioner every article in this volume is of interest and permanent value; but the chapters that deal with the various phases of this problem of our intellectual life will be also very attractive to non-professional seekers of attention of the thinking world. As an indication of the style we quote Dr. Hammond's distribution of the functions of the brain, under the head of four elementary divisions an admirable summary that includes in mind differs from forces in general in being compound; that is in being made up of several other forces. These are perception, the intellect, the emotions and the will. All the mental manifestations of which the brain is capable are embraced in one or more ercised independently of the other, though they are very intimately connected, and in all continuous menal processes are brought, more or less, into relative and consecutive action. As constituting the basis of my classification of the several forms of insanity it is exedient to describe these four sub-forces of the

that part of the mind whose office it is to place the in-dividual in relation with external objects. For the evolution of this force the brain is in intimate relation with certain special organs which serve the purpose of receiving impressions of objects. Thus, an image is formed upon the retina and the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion or part of the brain. the excitation to its gauging or part of the orain. This at once functionates, the force called perception is evolved and the image is perceived. If the retina be sufficiently diseased the image is not formed; if the optic nerve is in an abnormal condition the excitation in not transmitted; if the ganglion be disor-dered the perceptive force is not evolved. Perception may be exercised without any superior intellectual act, without any ideation whatever. Thus, if the cerebrum of a pigeon be removed, the animal is still capable of sceing and of hearing, but it obtains no idea from these schees. The mind, with the exception of perception, is lost. Perception is, however, the starting point of all ideation. It is ot seated exclusively in the brain, but is, under certain circumstances, especially in abnormal states of the system, evolved from the spinal cord.

1-2. THE INTELLEGY. - In the normal condition of the brain the excitation of a sense and the consequent perception, do not stop at the special ganglion of that kense, but are transmitted to a more complex part of the brain, where the perception is resolved into an idea. Thus the image impressed upon the retina, the perception of which has been formed by a sensory anglion, ultimately causes the evolution of another force by which all its attributes capable of being repesented upon the rotins are more or less perfectly ap preciated according to the structural qualities of the ideational centre. To the formation of the idea several important faculties and modes of expression of the intellect contribute. Thus, it we suppose the retina to have received the image of a ball, a higher rangion converts this into a perception, and a still higher one into an idea; and this idea relates to the size, the form, the color, the material, &c., primarily, and the origin, uses, ownership, &c., secondarily. In gaining this conception of the thing impressed upon the relina the memory, Judgment and other faculties of the intellect are brought into action, and the process of reasoning is carried on.

"3. The Emotions.—An idea in its turn excites an

other part of the brain to action and an emotion is produced; or this last named force may be evolved under certain circumstances without the intermediation of the idea, but solely from the transmission of a perception to the emotional ganglion. An emotion is that pleasurable or painful feeling which arises in us In consequence of sensorial impressions or intellectual action. According to Bain, the word emotion is used to comprehend all that is understood by feelings, states of feeling, pleasure, pain, passion, sentiment, a

&c. Within the limits of health, the emotions act pow erfully on certain organs of the body, and thus express their own activity. Thus, grief is exhibited by the flow of tears from overexcitation of the lachrymal gland. Extreme joy may also cause weeping. The law falls, and the angles of the mouth curve downward in mortification or sorrow, while in pleasure the face expands laterally. The eyes, the nose and the mouth are the three facial centres from which continual expression is mainly produced. Other organs of the body, as the salivary glands, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, and, in fact, nearly every viscus of the body, of excitations through the sympathetic nerve. Most of the resulting effets are due to the fact that the sympathetic nerve especially presides over the vaso-motor system, and this regulates the calibre of the blood

Some acis are automatic, but all done in consequence of intellection are the result of willing, and are for some'specific purpose connected with an idea. Voli-tion in the series of mental manifestations may preede emotion, but it always follows ideation.

To sum up the outlines:—"A person walking in the street sees a man on the opposite side of the way—perception; he recognizes him as a friend whom he has not met for many years—intellect; he determines to cross and speak to him—will; he does so and is joy-Altogether this is a thoroughly practical and exhaus-

ive handling of a most important class of cases and an addition to medical literature of the highest value.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Losnon, March 11, 1876. "Homoric Synchronism" seems to have been the "diploma work" which has secured to its author the high compliment of admission to the exclusive ranks of the Royal Academicians. This week the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., M. A. and D. C. I., was elected to the professional chair of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. His immediate predecessor was the dis-tinguished historian of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall.

There is no emolument attached to the office, and, I believe, no work. By right of his position Mr. Gladstone now, of course, becomes a still greater authority on art. His immediate honorary associates are Archbishop Thompson, of York, who is chaplain; Dean Staniey, who is Professor of Ancient Literature, and Sir Stirling-Maxwell, Baronet, who is Secretary Foreign Correspondence. The vacancy caused by the death of Lord Stanhope, who was Antiquary to the Association, has not yet been filled up. It may be interesting to mention that the distinguished foreigners who are members of the Royal Academy are Galfatt, Gérôme, Vioilet de Duc, Dupont, Meissonier and Guillaume-and these are all.

THE ACADEMICIANS

are a very select, and, be it said, quarrelsome body of gentlemen, possessing an income of fair proportions which they do not make the very best use of, and chiefly powerful from the fact that they are the in-viters to the Royal Academy dinner which takes place once every year, the last week in April, and to secure an invitation to which is as good as if the Queen her-self were to ask the invited to a teta-a-teta dinner as Windsor Castle. So wonderfully exclusive are the guests at this dinner of the Academicians that the London Times, in reporting the names of those present, finds it necessary to wind up the list with the important notification that "the Times reporter" was included among the number at the banquet.

THE ROYAL COPYRIGHT COMMISSION,
It may interest the "Author's Copyright Association" f the United States to learn that the vacancy created by the death of Lord Stanhope, the appointed chairman of the Royal Copyright Commission, has been filled up. The appointment will be officially gazetted next week, and then the meetings are to take place. The non-repre-sentative character of the commission has given rise to earnest remonstrance from leading literary men over here, and it is not in the least unlikely but that we shall have certain changes made in the original constitution of the commission which will be satisfying to everybody.

A NEW NOVEL BY OUIDA. Mile. De la Ramé, surnamed "Ouida," has about completed her annual novel. The scene of the story is laid in fair Florence, on the outskirts of which the lady herself dwells in an atmosphere of the most refined

No information has yet been made public as to the completion of

JOHN FORSTER'S "LIFE OF SWIPT."

It is stated, however, that the author's manuscript
was so far in order that the second and third volumes may yet be issued under competent editorship. Mr. Forster had many original and interesting facts in connection with the Dean's life to reveal to the world, and it is very much to be hoped that these are in such a condition that they may be taken in hand for early publication by his literary executor. Mr. Forster had in his possession at his death the large paper copy of

"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, carried the author's manuscript with due secrecy to the publisher. It contains not only all the crasures and also, "several interesting passages, mostly in the voyage to Laputa, which have never yot been given to the

THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA

will thank me for letting them know that that most nodest of men and gifted of story writers, Mr. Charles Dodgson, of Christ Church College, Oxford, is correcting for the press "The Hunting of the Shark." When I add to this piece of information the fact that Mr. Dodgson wrote that wonderful tale, "Alice in Wonder-land," I feel that I have revealed in this letter an item of news which will be devoured with as much relish by girls and boys in America as it has been by their cousins, the little folks of England,

THE SUCCESS OF THE MONTH lead, D. D.," by his brother, the present editor of "Good Words." I am told that the Queen was so gratified with the work.—Norman Macleod having been sentation purposes from the publisher 150 copies. These have found their way to the drawing rooms recommend the work to the perusal of every one. The volumes have run to a fifth edition already, and there is supports the strange tradition that is associated with the Hastings family over here. During the minister's the most friendly intercourse with the Countess Lou-doun, mother of the Ladies Sophia and Adelaide Hastings, the former of whom subsequently became Marchioness of Bute and mother of the boy with whom we are now familiar as the here of "Lothair." When the Countess lay dying her daughter wrote to Norman Maclood making a request which brought to light

with which most people are now familiar. It reads like a piece of romance from the chapters of the himtorical novels of one's boyhood.
"When my father died," wrote the daughter to Dr.

tated and carried from Malta, to be buried with my had once promised her. His hand is in the vault at Loudoun Kirk, I am told, in a small box with the key hanging to it. My mother intrusted you with the key hanging to it. My mother intrusted you with the key of the vault and begged you would give it to no one. May I request you to go to Loudoun Kirk and take out the box and bring it here to me yourself and deliver it into my hands yourself should my brother not have arrived. And I believe there must be no delay. A few hours, I am told, will end her suffering and begin our description.

henra, I am told, will end her suffering and begin our descination."

Macleod fulfilled his mission, and the right Hand of the Deads in the same was duly placed beade the body of the Counters in the collin which unhappily awaited the minister's arrival. It may be remembered that last year a lady of the same family died and left explicit instructions to her executors that her right hand was to be cut off and buried at a certain spot on one of the estates at the family seat, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The strange request was properly complice with. But one would be gratified to learn the true, secret concerning this mysterious amputating of right hands from the arms of deceased members of the Hastings Ismily. I may mention, by way of explanation, that "Hastings" is the family naive of the Lairds of Louisua.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

A mass meeting of varnishers and polishers was held at No. 35 avenue A yesterday, when steps were taken to reorganize their trades union, for the protection of the interests of their trade and to keep up the price of